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Our January Clearing Sale this year has surpassed any clearing sale we have ever made. It shows to us that the people appreciate our endeavor to sell them goods just as advertised.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO. THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS HOUSE IN OMAHA.

DELINQUENTS IN NEBRASKA

Charles H. Morrill, Surveyor at Lincoln, Has Several Vouchers Held Up. CADET TAYLOR OF OMAHA SKIPS AN ITEM

Indigent Secretary Waives Some of These Technicalities and Others go on Record—Invalid Pensions Occupy Attention of House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—(Special Telegram.)—Under a law passed a number of years ago, the auditors of the several branches of government are compelled to send to congress a detailed statement of delinquencies that occurred during the fiscal year. This report was made today. Auditor Andrews of the Treasury department reports that Charles H. Morrill, surveyor at Lincoln, had a number of vouchers held up because of his failure to get them into the auditor's office in time.

Assures Nebraska Eight Votes. The passage of the house reappointment bill today by the senate in the unbroken time of five minutes, assures Nebraska eight electoral votes, as at present, with six members in congressional delegations.

Merger Hurries Back to Business. Representative Mercer must have heard from the members of the house committee on public buildings and grounds in the last twenty-four hours, protesting against his continued absence, as it was stated today by Representative Giffitt of New York.

Omaha Men Get Pensions. The house devoted nearly the whole day to invalid pensions, and when the committee of the whole in the house on the state of the union rose, nearly 200 pension bills had been disposed of.

Neville Likely to Recover. Congressman Neville passed a very comfortable night last night, and today for the first time in ten days was able to take a full breakfast, according to the report that the conditions were all favorable to his recovery.

Dragged-Down Feeling. In the lobby. Nervousness, unrefreshing sleep, despondency. It is time you were doing something. The kidney was anciently called the reins—in your case they are holding the reins and driving you into serious trouble.

Hood's Sarsaparilla. A purely vegetable compound, acts with the most direct, beneficial effect on the kidneys. It contains the best and safest substances for correcting and toning these organs.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON. Present at Bee office or mail coupon with ten cents and get your choice of Photographic Art Studies. When ordering by mail add four cents for postage.

ART DEPARTMENT. The Bee Publishing Company OMAHA, NEB.

OWE MONEY TO GOVERNMENT

Secretary Gage Furnishes List of Officials Who Have Failed to Settle Their Accounts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Secretary Gage today sent to the house a statement from the auditors of the several executive departments, showing what officers and ministrative departments of the government were at any time delinquent in rendering or transmitting accounts. Included in the statement is a report from the auditor for the State and other departments, showing that the following late United States marshals upon final examination of their accounts, have been found indebted to the government and have failed to pay the same into the treasury:

- O. J. Carroll, eastern district, North Carolina, \$1,188. J. L. Crutcher, district of Idaho, \$2,037. F. P. Bradley, southern district of Iowa, \$859. J. V. Guillotte, eastern district of Louisiana, \$1,982. J. W. Martin, western district of Indiana, \$165,860. C. L. Stowe, southern district, Indian Territory, \$1,366. W. N. Tidwell, middle district, Alabama, \$2,350. Balances are due on final settlement with clerks, United States courts, fiscal year 1900, as follows:

- C. H. McClure, Utah, excess of emoluments, \$28,811. H. McMillan, Utah, excess of emoluments, \$28,811. K. S. Boreman, Utah, excess of emoluments, \$6,542. D. C. Dunbar, Utah, excess of emoluments, \$1,207. F. H. Mason, Massachusetts, excess of emoluments, \$219. In all the cases mentioned showing balances due from late United States marshals and clerks, suit either has begun for the recovery of the amount due or the preparative steps have been taken preparatory to bringing of suits.

ARGUMENT ON THE OLEO BILL

Cotton Growers Oppose While Dairy-men Endorse the Measure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The senate committee on agriculture did not succeed yesterday in closing its hearing on the oleomargarine bill and continued today. E. S. Peters of Texas, president of the American Cotton Growers' association, opposed the bill on the ground that it seeks to discriminate in favor of one agricultural interest as against another, which Mr. Peters thought was unfair.

Secretary Knight of the National Dairy Union followed Mr. Peters, continuing his argument begun yesterday. He thought the cotteed oil product used in the manufacture of oleomargarine was comparatively small and that the passage of the bill, in his opinion, could have but little effect upon the cotteed oil industry.

J. W. Jellard telegraph from Collector Coyne of Chicago, in response to a statement made yesterday by Secretary Knight, in which the latter said there are 2,000 dealers in Chicago who sell oleomargarine as and for butter. Mr. Coyne said in reply that he took it for granted that "Mr. Knight has evidence, or he is withholding valuable information from the United States government."

The committee decided to ask Mr. Coyne for a more detailed statement.

PENSIONS FOR WESTERN VETERANS

War Survivors Remembered by the General Government. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—(Special.)—The following pensions have been granted: Issue of December 22: Nebraska—Additional—Solomon Cloud, Nelson, \$12. Restoration and release—John Smith, Original—David H. Hook, Comd. Co. Long Pine, Neb.; Peter L. York, Tekamah, Neb.

Original—John P. Connor, Lincoln, \$8; Daniel C. Griffin, Kenwood Park, \$6; Inez Lewis, Avon, \$5; Thomas, Zearing, \$17; William Thomas, McCreary, \$9. Special—widows—(Special) Elizabeth M. Loos, Dubuque, \$10; South Dakota: Increase—William Bates, Miller, \$12; John McQueen, Doland, \$8; Charles A. Arnold, Denver, \$8. Iowa: Original—widow—(Special) Anna L. Donaldson, Corwith, \$8. War with Spain—(Special)—Rebecca J. Needles (mother), Arbor Hill, \$12.

Accept Flag for Emblem. TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 11.—Alaska advises that the flag of the state, including the Eagle, Crow and Frog clans, who have been quarreling over the use of totems and other emblems of their respective clans, have decided, after a long conference, to put aside their differences and make the American flag their tribal emblem.

Resumes No Care, So Pay. Itching, blind, bleeding or protruding eyes. Your druggist will refund your money if FAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you. 50 cents.

VOLUNTEER WILL GET HIS DUE

Senate Amends Army Bill Permitting Appointment to Grade of Captain.

SENATOR BACON TROTS OUT PRIZE BOGEY

Replying to Democratic Peers of Empire Senate of Connecticut Says Its Inspiration is Found in Partisan Politics.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—In the senate today a vigorous attack was made upon the portion of the Porto Rico treaty which confers upon the president discretionary power to increase the strength of the army to the maximum fixed by the bill. Mr. Bacon of Georgia began the attack and Mr. Platt of Connecticut, replying, maintained that discretionary power ought to be conferred upon the president, and expressed astonishment that anybody should entertain a fear that the power ever would be abused. Mr. Bacon declared he would rather see an army party condensed and universal banishment of such authority placed in the hands of the president. An amendment opening the way to the appointment of volunteer officers to grades as regular establishment was adopted, 24 to 22.

Just before adjournment Mr. Carter of Montana called up the bill appropriating the representatives of the United States among the several states. Without debate it was passed precisely as it came from the house. It now goes to the president for his signature.

Mr. Daniel of Virginia offered an amendment providing that volunteer officers may be designated for examination, and their appointment to the grade of captain in the regular army, as well as to the grade of first and second lieutenant, as provided for by the senate committee's amendment.

Mr. Proctor, replying, said that unfortunately the United States had no system whereby any officer or enlisted man in the army could be promoted for gallant or conspicuous services. He believed, however, that the proposition was a just one for officers in the regular army. The amendment was adopted, 24 to 22.

Bacon Fears Empire. Mr. Bacon of Georgia moved to strike out the provision that the president is his discretion may increase the number of corporals in any troop of cavalry to eight and the number of privates to seventy-six. He said he did not believe the president should have discretionary power to regulate the size of the army.

Mr. Platt of Connecticut said he had none of the fear that Bacon sought to worry the senators as to the increase of the army to 100,000 men. Such an army could do the country no harm and it could not be considered a menace.

In response to a question by Mr. Berry of Arkansas, Mr. Platt said there was nothing in the bill did not confer upon the president the authority to increase the army from 58,000 to 100,000 at any time. That power, he thought, ought to be conferred upon the president.

Continuing, Mr. Platt said he was astonished at the fear expressed by some senators that the president would not exercise such an authority with due regard to the country's interest. There need be no fear that the United States president would exercise such an authority as a conscientious, able and patriotic man.

"If we would eliminate politics and argument from political effect from this chamber for a single day," he declared, "I believe it would be the unanimous sentiment that there should be some flexibility in the army."

Country Falls on Evil Day. Replying to Mr. Platt, Mr. Bacon said that he thought the country had fallen upon an evil day when a senator could rise in this chamber and express views which he regarded as dangerous to the liberties of the people and prospective of one man power and it was an evil day truly when the senate rejected the attitude of the dominant party.

"The passing of this bill," declared the Georgia senator, "will mark an epoch in the United States. Senators may scoff, but it is nevertheless true that the passing of a bill by which the president shall control the size of the army is a march toward empire. It is the evident purpose of the bill to eliminate for all time the volunteer system from the military establishment of the country and to create for all time a great standing army."

"The issue is not to be evaded. Shall it be in the future the province of the president to raise armies or shall that be the province of congress? I would not be contented to universal and never-ending banishment from political power than to see such an authorization of power placed upon the statute books."

Hoar Declares for Larger Army. Mr. Hoar expressed the opinion that an army of 100,000 at present would not make an executive more formidable than he was by an army of 25,000 when that limit was fixed. He did not regard an army of 100,000 as a menace, as that number, in his judgment, was sufficient to insure the safety of liberty. The bill in addition authorized the president to reduce the number of the army still lower, but on account of the use to be made of that army he would have to vote against the bill. The army bill was then read and the amendment passed without objection.

The senate then at 5:25 p. m. went into executive session and five minutes later adjourned.

BANNER DAY FOR PENSIONS

House of Representatives Passes Nearly Two Hundred Private Bills at Single Sitting.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Not since the Fifty-first congress has the house passed as many private pension bills at a single sitting as it did today. In all 170 special pension bills were passed, and the occupation of a long time is required, and in some cases the body can stand the effects for years, but the effects are very sure, and many times result in a fixed condition of organic disease that is difficult or impossible to cure.

Mrs. J. W. Grant, of Deepwater, Mo., writes interestingly of her experience with coffee. "After using coffee a number of years and gradually falling in health, I got so I could not eat my breakfast. While at any time and many days could not eat at all. I would drink a cup of coffee and try to eat a little bread.

"I knew the coffee was hurting me, but I did not seem to be able to take anything else. Just a minute I took a swallow of coffee my nerves would begin to tingle, a weak, faint sensation would run all over my body, my wrists burning and aching, the back of my neck burning, until it finally reached my head and I would feel my head on my hand while drinking my cup of coffee.

"I would frequently have to run to the door for breath, feeling as though I would faint away. I got so I could not sleep at all up to eat my little breakfast. So it went on until I ran into nervous prostration completely. Nothing would stay on my stomach. I called in physicians, who told me to stop drinking coffee. I tried to stop, but I could not. I concluded to stop drinking coffee and try the Postum Food Coffee that had been so highly recommended by the doctor. I was pleased to find that in a few days I had no more of the nervous spells at breakfast and began to eat food of most any and every kind.

I began to recover very quickly, but like coffee and tobacco I was afraid I thought I would like to try the coffee again, so I started in on it and the old trouble came on. I stopped again and went to Postum and began to improve in health. I did this month three different times, and each time that I would go back to coffee I would run down in health and was threatened with the same old troubles.

"I finally learned how to make Postum so well by letting it boil long enough, that it really was as good as fine Java coffee, and from that time on I have never had any desire to go back to coffee. I am now well, and there is no question but that my recovery is due entirely to the leaving off of coffee and using Postum Food Coffee."

WHERE PORTO RICO STANDS

Attorney General Griggs Concludes Argument for Government in Colony Cases.

J. G. CARLISLE APPEARS FOR APPELLANTS

Secretary in Cleveland's Cabinet Makes Best Possible Presentation for the Contention That the Constitution Follows Flag.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Attorney General Griggs resumed his argument before the United States supreme court today, continuing his statement of the position of the government as to the rule of uniformity in territorial internal revenue laws. He insisted that the application of the internal revenue laws to Porto Rico would be unwise and in many places unprofitable. A rule of uniformity in internal taxes, he said, could be established only by applying to contiguous states, as the states were governed by similar laws and similar conditions. But when it came to applying these taxes to widely separated territories, it was necessary to consider the diversity of the states, but diversity was the necessary rule as to geography and racial characteristics observable in the territories.

Continuing, he said, congress should have discretion to impose only such taxes as the people could bear. "We have been so long accustomed to regard the United States as a single territory," said Mr. Griggs, "that it is almost a wrench to consider that there is now United States territory within the arctic circle and in the islands of many seas. If the expansion should result in a large comprehensive territory, it is not necessary, the possibility of enforcing an ironclad rule of uniformity everywhere should be borne in mind."

Congress May Vary Taxes. As to internal revenue duties, he said there was never an objection to the action of congress in failing to extend the internal revenue laws to the annexation of Hawaii, when the local laws were left in force, there was then not a single objection raised as to the constitutionality of the proceeding. The varying taxes which states may levy, in the opinion of the attorney general, indicate that congress had similar power to vary taxes.

The attorney general reviewed the history of the internal revenue legislation, showing that the first tax on distilled spirits was applicable only to states, and a subsequent act extended the provisions to the territories. Subsequent similar legislation referred to the states and territories and the District of Columbia. In the Alaska legislation it was cited that the internal revenue laws were extended to that territory, and when excise laws were extended not all of such duties were made applicable.

Referring to the fact that there were different rates of taxation applied to the Indians, the attorney general said there was no precedent in law for one rate for a tribe of red men and another for a race of brown men or a race of black men.

As to the future, he said he must consider the possibility, not the probability of the extension of the territory to the South Atlantic, Central Africa, China or a spot in the Antarctic circle and the classes of people who may at a future time be entitled to citizenship. The powers of congress to legislate upon the territory and to permit the settlement of all such contingencies.

The attorney general concluded by insisting that no private right would be conserved, but that the rights of the government would be hampered by the success of the contention of the plaintiffs.

Carlisle Argues for Plaintiffs. Hon. John G. Carlisle, chief attorney for the plaintiffs, followed Mr. Griggs. He began by saying that he would not discuss questions of policy, as they belonged to another forum. The questions were to be decided by the supreme court, and he said he had been unable to form an opinion as to the exact contentions of the government. First, however, he believed the contention was that the island of Porto Rico did not become a part of the United States until the signing of the protocol or the ratification of the treaty of Paris, that there was a condition existing which placed the islands under the general jurisdiction of the United States, and that during a period between the acquisition of the territory and the passage of laws by congress the island might be governed by the president subject to laws of war and that the island did not become a part of the United States until admitted by congress and until such time congress may legislate for the islands. From this, it is argued, he said, that not being a part of the United States, congress has a right to say what taxes may be levied and collected.

Mr. Carlisle first took up the conditions that led to the taking of the islands and read from proclamations of Generals Miles and Wilson, showing that the occupation of the island was meant to be permanent. The cession of the island by Spain was complete.

The justice asked if the president might acquire territory without the assent of congress, and Mr. Carlisle said he was arguing that peace was obtained after the signing of the protocol, that there was then no war and that the president could only create a de facto government and have it governed. While the constitution imposed the duty upon congress of regulating commerce, yet since the signing of the peace protocol the president, he said, has exercised the powers of assessing duties and carrying out all the duties of government. Mr. Carlisle said the real question was not whether the constitution extended to the inhabitants of Porto Rico, but whether it extends over the congress, the president and the cabinet. The contention is that the constitution protects every person in the land in his personal and property rights as a citizen. When a government takes from a man more than it should it is not taxation, but it is taking his property without due process of law and giving him no compensation for it.

Application of Constitution. On the point that the territories were not a part of the United States Mr. Carlisle read a history of the framing of the constitution showing that first it was the intention that "all acts and treaties" should be the supreme law of the land. The word "constitution" had been introduced and he took it to mean that it was the intention to have the constitution apply to all parts of the country whether in the states, or simply in territory belonging to the United States. Mr. Carlisle argued that the constitution must be interpreted as a whole and must enable the government to accomplish all the purposes for which it was framed. It must be considered as a government must look for power. International law, he said, could not govern any agent of this government, but the court could look to it for defining what the constitution means. There would be two constitutions, he said, in the interpretation of the counsel, on the other side—one for states and defining the powers, and caring for the rights of citizens, and the other for the territories, giving no rights. Upon the constitution there has been constructed a system of laws governing all states and territories and from the first the congress

THE HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY

Republican Senators Express Belief That Great Britain Will Accept Amendments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—There is a growing belief in the senate, and especially among republican senators, that the amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty will be accepted and that this step will be taken in sufficient time to permit action upon the canal bill, if desired, before adjournment.

It is even asserted by some senators that this effect has been received from high British officials. Senator Morgan today denied in emphatic terms that he had received any communication from the State department notifying him that Messrs. Forward & Co., an English shipping corporation, had made a formal proposal to the government against the use of the San Juan river as a part of the proposed Nicaragua canal system because of a concession from Nicaragua to that company. He said: "I have had no communication whatever from the State department concerning the concession to Forward & Co., or the Atlas company, and I am sure that no member of the committee on isthmian canals has received any such notice. Nor have I any statement to the effect that the claim of the Atlas company, as least, as I am reported to have done, nor any other statement to anyone concerning the grant."

At the State department it is denied there is any communication there.

Continuing, Senator Morgan said that he had known all the time that Nicaragua had made a concession to the Atlas company, granting the right to navigate the San Juan river, but that it had always been his understanding that Nicaragua was not to be allowed to do so, and he claimed that the concession does not in any way interfere with her right to make use of the river for purposes of navigation. Explicit conditions are made in the instrument for provision for the canal.

The Atlantic treaty is still hopeful that the canal bill will be passed during the present session of congress, and he expects it to be taken up whenever the subsidy bill is disposed of if that eventually should occur this session. The republican committee of the senate has not yet taken any formal step explaining the canal bill a place upon the senate calendar, but some of its members have expressed a willingness to do so.

In some cases this promise is coupled with the condition that Great Britain shall accept the senate amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

MISDEMEANORS IN THE ARMY

General Wood Believes that Some Enlisted Men Seek Dishonorable Discharge Designedly.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Special orders emanating from the Department of Cuba contain the records of twenty-two court-martial of privates, charged with drunkenness, absence from duty, and other offenses, and other offenses "to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

General Wood recently called attention to the increasing number of misdeemeanors of enlisted men, and he believes that the enlistment of these men is a disgrace to the army and a disgrace to the country.

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TAX FOR LOCAL PURPOSES

That the tax levied is a local tax and not a tax for local purposes.

Mr. Carlisle read the portions of the Porto Rican act establishing the rates of duty and disposition of the moneys collected as a basis for his complete argument. He said the court would see that on all goods from the United States on the Porto Rican there should be levied 15 per cent of duties on foreign goods with the internal revenue of Porto Rico added, and that goods from Porto Rico to the United States should be exempt from the payment of 15 per cent of duties on internal revenue added when the goods are of Porto Rican manufacture, when goods from other countries paying the Porto Rican internal revenue may come in without internal revenue.

"We insist," he added, "that this is not an import duty. We object to the form under which the government seized our goods and held them on their arrival at Porto Rico until we paid its tribute in the form of a tax."

"An import," said he, "is something coming from a foreign country. Porto Rico cannot be a foreign country, for its courts send appeals to this body. It is, therefore, not an import tax, but an export tax on goods sent out of those states, and there are two specifications against such export duties." Opinions of the court were read to show that that tribunal had held that no duty might be paid on exports from one state to another, as to a foreign country.

No Power to Levy Export Duty. Following this Mr. Carlisle argued that there could be no export duty levied here, there must be fixed some time when Porto Rico ceased to be foreign territory and that even with that point he urged that the tax must be considered unconstitutional.

"If the grade between the states and territories could levy export duty," he said, "there could be no tariff on the states or territories, for there is no provision for uniformity of export taxation. Argument was made that the tax was an export tax, and as such in direct violation of the constitution of the United States. This tax, he said, which under law is just as general as a tariff law, is said to be a local tax. It is collected everywhere, in every state and every territory. How can it be called local? Is the fact that the proceeds of the tariff are to be used for certain purposes of more consequence than that the tax is laid first and appropriated afterward in proving that this is a local tax? More than half the duties are general, he said, collected at New York. It is not a local tax, but a tax the proceeds of which may be used everywhere.

"We deny," he went on, "that congress has any right to impose any such tax upon the states and territories, and territories. Congress may regulate commerce and may govern the territory, but under the guise of governing that territory may not govern the states of New York or Pennsylvania. Without it, placed a tax upon the goods taken to Porto Rico, which under law is just as general as a tariff law, is said to be a local tax. It is collected everywhere, in every state and every territory. How can it be called local? Is the fact that the proceeds of the tariff are to be used for certain purposes of more consequence than that the tax is laid first and appropriated afterward in proving that this is a local tax? More than half the duties are general, he said, collected at New York. It is not a local tax, but a tax the proceeds of which may be used everywhere.

Limitation of Power to Legislate. "The power of congress to legislate must be subject to all the limitations of the constitution. Had it not been that African slavery was involved, Mr. Carlisle said in conclusion, there would have been no dissent from the decision in the Dred Scott case. Now we have a case with the negro eliminated. We have a case where citizens are taking their property into a territory of the United States, but in which there is no conflicting point like slavery. The conditions are changed. Then the unlimited power of congress was urged by the advocates of slavery, now it is urged by the advocates of freedom. If it were true that there lies this arbitrary power in the constitution we ought to be delighted that it was not discovered for more than 100 years, until we had a country made up of free states and filled with free people.

It did not occur to the framers of the constitution ever meant to give to congress unlimited power over the lives and property of the people. When Mr. Carlisle concluded Senator Lindsey of Kentucky began the argument for his clients. In the next of the Porto Rican case, that of Hunt against the New York and Porto Rican Steamship Company.

The case is whether or not congress has a right to make the trade with the islands coasting trade a foreign trade.

President Resting Comfortably. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Tonight the president is reported to be resting comfortably. The improvement in his condition continues.



This is overcoat Sale day with us. There will be some left after the Store Closes This Evening, but we are not going to Carry Them Over.

Drop in Monday. CONTINENTAL CLOTHING CO. N. E. CORNER 15TH AND DOUGLAS.

Office open continuously from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

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In the treatment of all forms of DISEASES AND DISORDERS OF MEN ONLY. 20 years' experience, 15 years in the treatment of men.

VARICOCELE AND HYDROCELE. A PERMANENT CURE GUARANTEED IN LESS THAN 10 DAYS WITHOUT CUTTING, PAIN OR LOSS OF TIME. THE QUICKEST AND MOST NATURAL CURE THAT HAS EVER BEEN DISCOVERED.

SYPHILIS. In all stages and conditions cured and every trace of the disease is thoroughly eliminated from the blood.

NO "BREAKING OUT" on the skin or face of any external appearance of the disease whatever. A treatment that is more successful and more satisfactory than the "Hot Springs" treatment and at less than HALF THE COST. A cure that is guaranteed to be permanent for life.

WEAKNESS. Men of young and middle age. Night Losses, Nervous Debility, Loss of Brain and Nerve Power, Forgetfulness, Backaches, Headaches, Indigestion, Diets. OVER 20,000 CURED.

RECTAL DISEASES. Dr. McGrew's treatment for diseases of the rectum has cured where all others had failed. Hemorrhoids, Piles, Stricture, etc. A permanent cure is made without cutting or pain. The cure is quick and homeopathic.

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A BEAUTIFUL WOMAN

Imperial Hair Regenerator. In the only safe and harmless remedy for either. It is absolutely safe, easily applied, and acts with the most direct, beneficial effect on the hair.

DR. KAY'S RENOVATOR. RENOVATOR invigorates and renews the system, cures the worst dyspepsia, constipation, headache, liver and kidney troubles, restores vitality, and gives a new lease of life. Free advice, sample and book.

DR. B. J. KAY, Saratoga, N. Y.

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